

EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19, 1877

The independents in the United States Senate, like those almost everywhere else, when there comes a contest between the democrats and the radicals vote with the latter. Messrs. Christianey and Booth have even abandoned the attempt to conceal their real proclivities under the thin guise of independentism any longer, and having discarded it, boldly now take part in the radical caucuse. Judge Davis as yet remains out of the caucuses, but yesterday, though he voted against referring the creden tials of Mr. Spofford, when they were referred, he voted with the radicals against instructing the committee to report on them before the 1st of November. There are really but two political parties now in the country, the Nationa democracy, and its opponents in the various shapes of radicals, republicans, independ ents, greenbackers, and workingmen, and those who are not with the former are against it. If this fact were more generally recognized there would be fewer defections than at present. The democratic is now the great constitutional party, and though by no means immaculate, it is capable of accomplishing al the numerous reforms necessary for restoring to the government the purity and economy that characterized it in its earlier days, and will ac complish them when the necessary time shall have elapsed to enable it to gain control of both branches of Congress.

The people of the United States were public ly disgraced, and humiliated before the world in the capital of the country, Wednesday, when man charged with felony, undergoing his trial was permitted to leave the prisoner's box, in the court room, in order that he might go to the Senate chamber, take his seat as Senator from South Carolina, and vote upon laws for the nesday night. government of the nation, as Mr. Patterson did. Such incidents afford delight to the enemies of the Republic, and certainly bode no good to it; but what else can be expected when States, in possession of their own people, send such men as Mr. Blaine to the Senate, and when one of the two political parties into which the country is divided come within a few votes of nominating the Maine Senator for the Presidency? The people choose their own representatives, and rarely fail to select those who rep resent them fairly. Evil times have come upon us, for no people can, or deserve to, prosper, who delight to honor and elevate to high places men who have been proved to be dishonest and corrupt, and unless a change in the morals and sentiments of the voters, and that for the better, and speedily, take place, America will add another to the long list of disastrous failures of free institutions.

Mr. Wendell Phillips does not love Genera Grant the less, and wants him for the next President, he loves the late Senator Sumner the more, and will not allow the aspersion east by the former upon the latter's veracity to go unchallenged. In a lecture at a town in Massachusetts, last night, he charged General Grant with being intoxicated at the time Sumner had his first interview with him relative to the St. Domingo treaty, and incapable of remembering anything that took place and that the records of the State Department show that he stooped to falsehood.

Mr. Cowardin, whose death we announced last Wednesday, was well known in this city, as he was throughout the State, and among the many who regret his demise and sympathize with the grief of his bereaved father, the editor of the Richmond Dispatch, there are more outside of his immediate family, more deeply af feeted than his Alexandria friends. To mortals Jim Cowarden was too young and too brilliant to die.

No matter how daintily Senator Don Cameron touches upon what the radicals privately assert to be the treachery of the President, his father, the ex Senator, has no hesitation about expressing his opinion on the subject, and availed himself of the opportunity afforded by introducing Senator Johnson, at Harrisburg, last semi-official journals report that 59,434 Rusnight, to rebake the President roundly for deserting the radicals.

The radicals entertain curious ideas regarding the subject of popular institutions. One of their vagaries, as manifested by their action in period during which the people of an entire State are to remain unrepresented in one branch of Congress shall depend on the time it takes one hopelessly ill man to recover.

The American Manufacturer of October 12th contains an interesting article on the mineral resources of Fauguier county, Va., by Mr. W. G. Douglass; also an account of the purchase of ten thousand acres of mineral lands in West Virginia by the National Co-operative Association, through Mr. J. J. Vinton, who was in this city last summer on a prospecting tour for a site for iron works.

from its American republishers, the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, of New York. Contents : Pauline; The Irony of Life; The Helena of Euripides; Mine is Thine; American Diplomacy in the East; The Khedive's Egypt, and Our Route to India; The New Army Warrant; Translations from Heine, and The Storm in the East.

Littell's Living Age for October 20 has been received from its Boston publishers.

The November number of Scribner's Monthly has been received from its publishers, in New York. Contents: Canvas-back and Terrapin; An of June; Peace; Roxy Isle; Four Meetings; His Inheritance; Call Me Not Dead; A Bed of Boughs; The Countess Potocka; Indian; Thomas, C. B. Wildman, Thomas R. Smith and M. G. Hutchen. For agricultural implements, to J. W. Simpson, Shroff & Co., Thos. Bees; The Legend of Glen Head; Louis Adolph Brown, R. H. Taylor & Sop. Loudoun Manufacture. His Inheritance; Call Me Not Dead; A Bed of Thiers; The Erie Canal, &c.

News of the Day.

The Tammany Convention of New York county yesterday nominated Judge Brady for Judge of the Supreme Court, who is also the candidate of the republicans and anti Tammany party. A resolution was adopted that President Hayes' order to office holders prohibiting the exercise of citizenship is unconstitutional and oppressive, and if adhered to should lead to his

The jary in the cases of the Sunday night's rioters, on the opening of the court at Reading. Pa., this morning, returned a verdict of not guilty as to all the defendants except Geo. Goodhart, who was found guilty of inciting to riot. The jury retired at I o'clock yesterday afternoon, and came to an agreement at six o'clock this morning. The trial of Monday's rioters has been adjourned until Monday next at 10 o'clock.

Rumors that Chinamen were to take the places of some of the striking eigar makers in New York created great excitement among the latter yesterday. One boss says that 200 Chinese workmen have been offered to him from San Francisco, and that he has the subject under consideration.

A Richmond, Ind., dispatch says John Eldy Moffitt, aged 7 years, who was adopted by a wealthy Quaker three years ago, was kidnapped Wednesday afternoon by two gypsies, but was recovered. His abductors claim that the boy is Charley Ross, while others scout the story.

The rebellion at Rutgers College, N. J., a few days since, which resulted in the junior class withdrawing in a body, was promptly stopped by the parents and guardians of the boys, who, by telegrams and letters, admonished them to return to their studies at once.

The Oswego Falls woolen mills, near Fulton, N. Y., were partially burned last night. A large quantity of valuable machinery, wool and finished cloths were destroyed. The loss is \$100,000, fully insured.

Mr. Randali has notified the Doorkeeper of the House that his appointments are subject to confirmation by the Speaker, and has informed members of Congress that but one nomination can be made from each Congressional district.

A bill has been introduced into the U.S. Senate providing that no postmaster shall sell postage stamps otherwise than in regular course of official business at their face value and for eash on delivery.

In the U. S. District Court at Baltimore, today, Wm. Burfoot and S. White, charged with having counterfeit money in their possession, were tried. The jury found Burfoot guilty and acquitted White.

the average production of the precious metals in this country did not exceed \$26,000,000, and part of the House of Deputies to mem for 1876 by itself was \$38,200,00.

In the six years from 1870 to the end of 1870

Reports from Fernandina are less favorable. There was one death and pine new cases Wed-

Thos. R. Campbell has been appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Sixth district of Virginia.

The Home Savings Bank at Elgin, Ill., suspended yesterday. The deposits aggregate \$60,000 and the assets \$100,000.

The steamer Massachusetts, which went ashore near the end of Long Island, was floated

yesterday and reached New York to-day. Gen. Sherman and party arrived in St. Louis last night, and will leave for Washington to-

It is reported that the firm of Joseph S. Lee & Co., heavy print manufacturers, of Philadelphia, have suspended.

# The Eastern War.

A dispatch from Tiflis says it is estimated that the Russians captured in the battle of Monday last thirty-two battalions of Turks, four brigades of artillery, 100 officers and 2,000 horses. Among the killed are a son of the Circassian Chieftain Schamyl, and the Turkish General of cavalry, Moussa Pasha.

The Russians estimate the total Turkish loss

of munitions and provisions. A dispatch from Biela reports that the Czare-Monaster to Bustoveo, which is further north, liberty and devoted adherents to constitutional

between the Lom and the Jantra. A correspondent at Vienna telegraphs the following under date of Thursday night :-- "It is rumored that the assault upon Plevna recommenced last night.

Another correspondent at Vienna telegraphs: "The storming of Plevna will probably be at-

tempted on Friday or Saturday." A special from Sistova says :- "The Russian contractor has informed the Grand Duke Nicholas that the material ordered in England for the construction of iron huts for troops has been confiscated by the British Government as contraband of war.

A Vienna dispatch says :- "The Roumanians have scarcely recovered from the panic concerning the Hungarian inroad when rumors of a Polish invasion from Galacia have begun to spread." ST. PETERSBURG. October 19.-The Golos

publishes a special from Igdyr, dated October 17, which says: -On receiving information of Moukhtar Pasha's defeat Ismail Pasha withdrew from the neighborhood of Igdyr to the heights of Zor near the frontier. It is believed he is on the point of completely evacuating over

London, October 19. - A dispatch from Berlin to the Pall Mall Gazette says:-Russian sian troops have been killed and wounded to

### Virginia News.

United States Senator Johnston delivered an address at Harrisburg, Pa., last night, on the great agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia the United States Senate yesterday, is that the and inviting immigration from the North. Gen. Fitz Lee had been announced to speak but was prevented from filling his engagement.

Yesterday morning Beverly L. Morten, a young man from Mecklenburg county, was before a United States Commissioner in Richmond, on the charge of robbing the mail at Buffalo Lithia Springs. He waved an examination, and was held to bail in the sum of \$2,000 for his appearance at the next term of the court.

Capt. Thomas A. Bain, a banker, and a successful blockade runner during the war, died in Portsmouth yesterday. MissLottie Moon, of Albemarle county, started

for China, yesterday, as a missionary.

LOUDOUN FAIR,-The Loudoun Agricultural Fair closed yesterday. It was a success in every way. Four thousand people were present on Wednesday, and three thousand yesterday. Premiums for horses were awarded to Sellman & Fadeley, J. W. Foster, G. H. Ayers, R. H. Dulany, J. M. & J. C. Hoge, J. A. Tavenner, C. W. Henderson and Thomas B. Norris. For cattle to L. W. S. Hough, Washington Haines, Alexander Height, James Thomas, C. W. Henderson, W. N. Wise, Taylor & Hess, B. P. Noland, C. R. Paxson and H. F. Grant. For sheep, H. C. Gist, T. H. Clagett, G. A. Quinby, R. H. Dulany, S. A. Campbell, Edward Burch and S. M. Paxson. For swine, to T. M. Paxson, R. H. Dulany, S. M. Brown, James facturing Company and H. Vanderhoff.

The Episcopal Triennial Convention.

In the Episcopal General Convection at Beston yesterday, after the Gazetto's report of the proceedings had closed the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution reported it unneces sary to consider the question of co ordinate powers of the House of Bishops.

Messages were received from the flouse of Bishops and were disposed of as follows :-A joint committee of three bishops, three

clergymen and three laymen to consider the relation of bishops to conscerated churches, and to report to the next general convention. Placed on the calendar.

Amending canon 10, so that clergymen de posed be not reduced to any special grade, but from the ministry completely, and requiring the Bishop acting in the matter to notify all other Bishops, was referred to the Committee on Canons. That the communion services in theological colleges and chapels be in strict accordance with the service prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer for Sundays was placed on the calendar. Amending the canon relative to the recording of consecration services by registers; referred to the Committee on Canons. A canon requiring elergymen absent five years from their dioceses to give in writing to their bishops the cause of such absence, and such elergymen failing to do so in six months after being requested to do so be deposed from the ministry, was placed on the calendar.

The canon relative to marriage and divorced communicants was referred to the Committee

The report of the Committee on Canons, deeming it inexpedient at this time to bind the hymnal with the Book of Common Prayer, was adopted, in concurrence with the action of the House of Bishops.

The subject of arranging a special form of service to be used on the Fourth of July as long as it remained a legal holliday was got rid of by being laid on the table.

The report of the Committee on Canons to the candidateship for the pricethood absolutely three years, proved a subject for considerable discussion.

BOSTON, Oct. 19 .- At to day's session Mr. Mathews declining a re election as Secretary. Mr. Lloyd Wells, of New York, was elected in his place.

Dr. Schenek, of Brooklyn, thought the present form of examination of candidates for the ministry was inconsistent with the needs and duty of the Church, as it could not be known whether the candidates were Romanists or not. He offered a resolution for the amendment of title 1, sec. 3, sub-section ? in order that the form of examination in the future may be more

Canons. The Chair announced the following as members of the joint committee on the oralize Congress in relation to legislation among the Indians: Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Md.; Judge Smith, of Western New York, and Rev. Dr. Dix, of New York. The his former connection with the government might serve to embarrass him in the perfor-

mance of duty in the matter. The calendar was then taken up. The report of the Committee on Canons in favor of the of the same was considered. After discussion, in which Messrs. Adams and Hare, of Pennsylvania, Greer, of R. I., and Simpson. of Mo., took part, no oction being taken the Convention adjourned at noon and a majority of the delegates with the Bishops and accompanied by their ladies took a steamer down the harbor and visited the charitable and reformatory institutions at Deer Island in the afternoon.

Baltimore Synod and the President.

The members of the Baltimore Synod now sitting at Washington called upon President Hayes and his wife yesterday. Rev. Mr. Fulton, Moderator, was spokesman, and addressed

the President as follows: --"We esteem ourselves happy, Mr. President, in being permitted to manifest our regard for you as the Chief Magistrate of this great Reat about 16,000 men, together with great stores | public. The Presbyterian Church, to which we have the privilege to belong, holding to the tenet, 'The powers that be are ordained of God.' witch has removed his headquarters from Dalma | has been the special patron of constitutional rules. Our fathers have taught us what their fathers had received from venerable ancestors, that the ministers of the New Testament are of equal rank and authority, and that the people have a substantial part in the government of the Church through their chosen representatives, whom we call rulling elders, and that the Church is not divided, but one, in the sense that a smaller part is subject to a larger part, and the larger part to the whole. These principles, which we have inherited, were outlined in the apostolic church, were held by a devoted few down through the conturies until the Reformation, were articulated by John Calvin. preached by John Knox and are now believed in by forty million of the world's population. For their adherence to these views, more than for their definite theological convictions, our fathers were massacred in France, tortured in Holland, gibbeted in England, and driven to take reluge in the wilds of America. When they came hither they transported with them their household goods, and their strong character and wholesome convictions had not a little influence in the establishment of our civil libcrties. The sturdy children of these sturdy immigrants during the revolution drew up the Mccklenburg declaration more than a twelve month before the celebrated Declaration of Independence was signed at Philadelphia, and of the signers of the Philadelphia Declaration, the only clergyman that was present was Dr. John Withersoon, then President of the Presbyterian College of New Jersey. The Synod of Baltimore, over whose deliberations I have the honor to preside, contains in its territory the cradle wherein infant Presbyterianism in this country was rocked. Rev. Francis Makemie first gathered together a feeble flock at Snow Hill, in Eastern Maryland. The world grew and multiplied, and from that one church we now have 5,000, and a half a million communicants. I has ever been one of our strong convictions, Mr. President, that the Church and State in this great country being separate, the Church should never meddle with the affairs of State. or aspire to political influence. We can thus avoid partisanship, are left free to honor our Chief Magistrate as the Chief Magistrate of the whole people and instruct our congregations in the duty of broad and exalted patriotism. Our principles, therefore, Mr. President, make us your friends, and this friendship of principles, we are happy to say, has by your wise and conervative administration ripened into a friend ship of the heart, flowing out in prayers for your welfare and sincere desires for the Divine blessing upon your worthy purposes,"

# Foreign News.

The bark Anna from New York for Hamburg, was thrown on her boom ends in a severe gale off the Western Islands on the 5th inst. The crew were in the rigging 42 hours. One man died and two others were lost overboard. The cap-Elsinore, and transferred at Falmouth.

The General Council of France, which is to be elected on the 4th proximo, and to secure which the McMahon administration is now striving, will elect one-third of the present Senators, those who now have only a little more than one year to serve.

City Debt.

The following are the remarks of Mayor Kemper, delivered at the meeting of the bondholders, yesterday, at which he presided :

As the Mayor of this city, and as chairman of the Committee on Public Debt, it is my duty, as well as my pleasure, to welcome you here to day, and extend to you a cordial greeting and the hospitalities of this, one of the oldest cities, not only of the Old Dominion, but one of the oldest cities in this country. I congratulate the city upon the very large representation here present of its bondholders, showing an interest in its affairs far beyond our fondest anticipations. You are here to deliberate upon matters of vital interest to us; matters involving our future prosperity, nay, our very existence as a corporation. I may be allowed to express the hope therefore that our deliberations may result in mutual benefit. The circular which has been sent out so fully explains the object and purposes of this conference that it seems hardly necessary for me to detain you with any further to a full and perfect understanding of our present figancial condition, and the reasons which suggested this proposal, it becomes almost a necessity that I should set before you a statement showing the origin and growth of the city debt, and the causes which have led to the present trouble, to discuss which we have asked your presence here to day. In the year 1847, when the city and county of Alexandria were retroceded to the State of Virginia, the debt of the city amounted to about \$650,000, being made up of subscriptions to the C. & O. Canal and Alexandria Canal. The first fruits of the canal were not what was expected, and it was seen that many years must clapse before the full development of the resources opened up by that great work could be made. At once the town turned its attention in the direction of railroad enterprise, and for years stinted not of its means or its credit to obtain all the facilities that the construction of such works could afford. Retrocession was accomplished in 1847. and the Commonwealth of Virginia assumed amend section 2, canon S, title 1, so as to make three-fifths of the internal improvement debt of Alexandria and took up \$272,000 of the canal subscription. At once railroad enterprises to the Southwest, to the Valley of Virginia, and to the Northwest were projected. For a time these projects, with the limited means at the command of the city, seemed only dreams, but they were set on foot and are now in good part accomplished by the liberal contributions of the city and the energy of its citizens in attracting aid from abroad. In 1849 the city made a subscription of \$100,000 to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. In 1850 it subscribed \$150,000 to the Manassas Gap Railroad. In 1851 it subscribed \$10,000 toward the construction of works to supply the city with water. In strict, which was referred to the Committee on 1853 it subscribed \$50,000 more to the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. In 1854 \$200,000 more was subscribed to the Manassas Gap Railroad, and when it was found that the unbounded enterprise of the city had so affected its credit that its bonds had sunk too far below par to be received for the subscription, the people, by a vote, authorized a subscription in eash, and the city with a wild enterprise that is latter was appointed in place of Hon. Hamilton simply amazing paid nearly \$100,000 additional all radicals charged with culpable marceuvres had not intended these presents to be exhibited Fish, who declined to serve on the ground that to render the first subscription of \$200,000 available. Besides this, in order not to be behind the times, the city spent a large sum in building gas works. The Alexandria, Loudoun and Hampshire road (Washington and Obio) was constructed without public aid by munifiseparation of morning and evening prayers cent private subscriptions; and its creation and and the Communion service, and the use its progress have been due mainly to citizens of Alexandria. A small Alexandria company first constructed the Alexandria and Washington Railroad. Thus up to the period of the war the city of Alexandria had made subscriptions to works of internal improvement as follows :-Middle Turnpike.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, Alexandria Canal, Orange and Alexandria Ruilroad, Manassas Gap Railroad, 430,000 10,000 Alexandria Water Company,

\$1,530,000 So that the city has spent out of the public

treasury over one million five hundred thous and dollars in works of internal improvement. The whole personal and real estate of the city, as reported by the assessors last year is \$5. 692,116-in round numbers five and a half millions of dollars. Alexandria has thus spent in the endeavor to attract trade over one fourth of all the property, real and personal, which is owned in the city. 'It may fairly challenge the world to show a city of no greater resources which has expended so much on works of internal improvement.' Such enterprise richly merited success, and would have won for our city thrift and prosperity had not a continuation of unfortunate circumstances intervened to prevent; circumstances culminating ni a fratricidal war, with all its desolating consequences, naturally followed by a figancial depression, which snatched from us that prize of commercial pre-eminence, to attain which we had made such heavy expenditures. In all this the city of Alexandria seems merely to have followed the determination of the man in the play, when he said, "'lis not in mortals always to command success We will do more, Sempronius, we will deserve it." From this necessarily meagre exhibit it will appear that the city of Alexandria has never engaged in any wild schemes, every enterprise to promote which she has gone in debt has been legitimate and practical. To issue bonds in order to raise money to build gas works was to engage in no wild visionary scheme; to light our city was a necessity, and this investment has always paid a handsome revenue. To issue bonds to aid in constructing railroads to connect this city with the back country in or-

der to pour into her lap the rich products of the Piedmont and far famed Valley, was to engage in no wild and visionary schemes. On the contrary business men will at once recognize them as proper and legitimate enterprises, and such as should have yielded handsome returns. That they did not circumstances over which we had no control must answer. After retroces sion the city of Alexandria made rapid progress. Its population doubled itself in a few years. Capital flowed in, and energy and enterprise distinguished every department of trade, and the city seemed to have grasped a well assured prosperity. This condition of things continued swept away all of our means of attaining pros expect to revive, and saddled with an immense though every possible space was occupied at good rents, and by punctual collection of taxes terest on the debt largely increased by the interest accruing during the war being added to the principal. Before the war we had a large foundry and locomotive shops, employing several hundred operatives; a cotton factory and flouring mill in full operation, and our wharves were lined with shipping. Now the foundry lies in wharves are rotting from long disuse. Our drive capital away. In addition to this the

inducement for a person of capital to invest it

in the building or improvement of property, for the reason that it is nearly all consumed in paying the taxes, leaving nothing whatever as a means of living to the party investing. For example, a storchouse on King street that in 1866 was assessed at \$9,000 and paid a rent of \$900, now only pays \$450, and of course its value has necessarily depreciated, though not exactly in the same proportion. This example, upon the well known principle that "ab uno disce omnes," is sufficient to show you to what straits we are reduced by the adverse cir-

cumstances which surround us. We cannot disguise the fact that we are getting financially worse off every year. The value of the property of the city which forms the ba sis of taxation, has continued to diminish until now-1877-it amounts to scarcely \$4,000,000. We are yearly falling behind in the payment of interest until now the arrears on this score amount to nearly \$100,000. All these facts added to the still greater fact of a debt amount ing to nearly \$1,100,000, gives us no hope of being able to extricate ourselves from the finan remarks in reference thereto, and yet, in order | cial difficulties which encompass us, except by some such proposition as the one which we now

present to you. The debt of this city sits upon the body poitie like a night mare, paralyzing all of its energies, and driving away both population and capital, and there is no other relief from this situation except in a fair compromise with the

erediters. If the enterpris s, in the up building of which this city spent so liberally of its means, had made such returns, as was to have been expected, the city of Alexandria would to day be clothed in purple and fine linen, faring sumptuously every day, and standing with head erect like a queen among the cities of the land, a position to which her undeniably eligible location entitles her, instead of appearing as she does to day, with garments tattered and torn, and like Niobe all tears, with bowed head and on bonded knee piteously begging help from you, the hold-

ers of her obligations. I have thus, gentleman, in as satisfactory a manner as the time-at my disposal admitted, laid before you our exact condition. In view common conviction is opposed to this idea, but of which it seems to me it will be apparent that | the doubt is agitating the native community. we cannot do more than is proposed in the scheme presented for your acceptance to day. Come up to the help of this ancient city to-day; agree with one accord to the compromise proposed, and permit us to enter once more upon the road to an assured commercial prosperity, to which our location and past record so justly entitles us. We leave the matter with you, with an abiding confidence that your sense of instice will induce you to give earnest heed to the words spoken to you.

#### France.

The Paris Temps says there is reason to be lieve the Cabinet has resolved to resign, and that notification of its resignation will appear November 5, the day after the elections for Councils General.

The François (semi official) publishes a note announcing that it is the intention of the Government to prosecute and punish energetically on election day. The same paper also an- at the reception, but so desirous were many of nonnees that the Government has ordered the prosecution of several journals for articles pub- open for short while. Those who could get lished on Monday. It says the elections have in no way altered the resolution of the Govern- passed any similar collection ever exhibited ment not to leave any illegal action of the radi- this city. It is estimated by those who ought i eals unpunished.

The London Times' Paris correspondent says On the part of the Left there is a determination to be more self restrained than ever. The idea of the invalidation of the elections by wholesale has been given up, and only the elec-260,000 | tious palpably vitiated will be annulled, parti-650,000 cularly those of the main authors of the act of particularize farther. Among the company at 159,000 May 16th. But it is even doubtful if this will

be attempted.

The correspondent says :-"I learn that the commission which was dis-cussing the Spanish tariffs have been warned taken their leave, the bridal couple was seronal that it ought to finish its labors before November 6, which indicates a possible retirement of gaged a line band of music. Mr. Otway Alle the Cabinet on the eve of the meeting of the Chambers. I know that the Duke De Broglie has expressed himself clearly on this point, and he is the very Minister whose resignation would be called for in case of resistance, but alarming rumors are also current. All who approach the official spheres exclaim, 'They are mad! They have lost their heads !' They are dreaming of a state of siege, of a fresh dissolution, of a die tatorship, of a plebiscite, of more energetically managed elections, and of the so called safe-

ty of the country at any price." The correspondent summarizes his views of the Council at the Elysee, which he derived from a conversation with a person intimate there. According to this information the elections are not regarded as necessitating a retirement of the Cabinet. The Marshal will wait to see what will be the attitude of the Chamber. If it shows an aggressive temper or a disposition to thwart the Cabinet or force on the Marshal a dishonorable policy, consisting of the abandonment of his functionaries and violation of his solemply contracted pledges, he will dis solve it again, and in the unlikely event of the Senate refusing its assent to a dissolution, the Marshal will, if necessary, persist in dissolving the deputies, being guided only by the public interests. He considers the elections show that France demands a Republic coupled with order your eating," said the policeman, taking he and believes that he alone can give her both in conjunction. He thinks also that at the elections on Sunday last the country did not fully appreciate the interests at stake.

Mildness conquers-and hence it is that the gentle yet positive influence of Dr. Bull's Baby Sgrup overcomes so quickly the disorders of Babyhood. Price 25 cents.

DUKE STREET IMPROVEMENT. - As many misrepresentations have been put affoat in ref erence to my contract on Dake street, I deem it but justice to myself, through the columns of the Gazette, to place myself properly before the public. The contract was awarded me on the 14th day of August, and I immediately proceeded to remove the cobble stones, then to Til bet \$500 I know a man who can eat it at plough the ground, but was obliged to abandon the latter on account of dry weather. I then until the war came on. This, at an fell blow, employed men to pick the ground to a depth of four inches for the purpose of readjusting the perity. In its resistless march it destroyed all grade, and not for occavating the street; but of our capals and railroads, and at its close left | the Committee on Streets and City Surveyor the city without the means of intercourse with | required me to excavate the street to a depth the back country, through which alone it could of eight inches, which I claim was an infringement upon the contract, and which very seridebt, not one cent of which, either interest or ously embarrassed me, together with very principal, had been paid during the war, al- heavy rains and a refusal of the Committee on Streets to allow me funds sufficient to pay employees. A large portion of the funds I have the interest at least upon the debt might have received were expended in the accavation, and been paid, and so after the war we would not which excavation has now to be filled with from have been compelled to raise the rate of taxa- eight to ten inches of sand and coal ashes at tion from \$1.25 per hundred in 1861 to \$2.20 | the expense of the people. These facts I now per hundred in 1876, in order to meet the in present, which I trust will cause a suspension of condemnation until I have an opportunity of had caten the platter clean. "Umph!" he said laying the matter properly before the City Council.

Respectfully, JOHN HODGKIN,

ALPHA TAU OMEGA ANNUAL CON-GRESS. -The regular annual Congress of the have to be believed that there was a hear to ruins, the factory and mill are silent, and our Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity will assemble in the city of Richmond, State of Virginia, on every energy seems paralyzed. Why is this so? Wednesday, October 31, 1877, at 11 o'clock tain, mate and nine men were taken off the The answer is plain enough. Capital, ever a. m. Orator: Bro. T. T. Eaton ("Va. Beta.") wreck by bark America, from Baltimore for timid, will not seek a place manifestly on the Delegates are enjoined to report promptly. downward road. The fact that our rate of taxa | Members generally are cordially invited and retion has steadily increased since 1861 from specifully urged to be present, as questions of 80th year of his age. \$1.25 to \$2.20 in 1876, is sufficient of itself to great interest will be considered. All who inintend to be present are requested to inform value of realty in the city has steadily depre- Richard Brooke or F. H. McGuire, (of the local ciated in exact proportion as the rate of taxa | committee,) Richmond, Va., as soon as prac-

tion has increased, and there is really now no ticable. By order of the S. G. C .: BENJ, F. LONG, J. G. C. China and Japan.

The steamership City of Tokio, from Chins, brings Hong Kong advices to the 22d of September, and Shanghai to the same date. The cholers has become extinct on the coast of China, and is decreasing in the interior.

A considerable social disturbance has occurred at Hong Kong between the new Governor Pape Hennessay and the community in consequence of the Governor having insided upon treating the Chinese population of that colony with more humanity than was shown by his predcessors, and his abrogation of severe laws and customs affecting the Chinese there. There has been much excitement throughout the colony, and formal appeals to the home government against the conduct of the Governor are threatened by

the British colonists.

A possible war between China and Siam is talked of. For twenty years past Siam has refused to send messengers to China with tribute and acknowledgment of submission to the latter

power. China now demands a settlement of the arrears of tribute, but Siam points to her independent treaties with foreign governments. Hence the Chinese threats of war. In this and in other way China shows her new attitude of boldness inc the death of Yakib Beg and the receipt of the new of Russian defeats. The most careful observers however, apprehend no active hostilities.

Yokohama dates are to the 29th of September The chief news is of the overthrow of the rebel lion. The last engagement occurred on the 21th of September at Kajoshima, where Saigo and his fellowers made their final stand, on the very spot where the insurrection had been organized The fate of Saigo is still a singular mystory His remains cannot be found, and although the fact is by no means certain evidence that he dat not direct the movements of the last revel; many persons declare loudly that he had acontrol in the aff dir, and that either he was not there at all or had been held in bondage from the beginning by the real insurgents, and finally killed by the very men who prentended to be let by him. This theory has been entertained by an influential minority of high officers, and i based upon the fact that Saigo was never proveby evidence to have taken an active part in any battle during the whole rebellion. The more

An imperial prince was born September !!! to the Emperor by one of the twelve subordi nate mothers, a daughter of an ancient and in fluential house of the old Kioto nobility. By a traditional law of Japan the Mikado has twelve wives in addition to the legitimate , Empress This is to provide for contingencies of non-succe sion. No disgrace attaches to the position of a subordinate mother, and it is believed that the purity of the unbroken descent for nearly these thousand years is owing to this custom. But in the present state of opinion, there are

many objections to the custom, and probably the system will not be continued after this reign If the present Empress had children the custowould be abolished without delay.

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BRIDAL Total Mr. N. M. Wilson, a leading grain and tobasmerchant of Richmond, and Miss Mattie Allen of the same city, were married Wednesday night. The Richmond State concludes its a count of the matriage as follows:-

The mutual popularity of the bride and groom brought gifts in profusion. The family the guests last night of seeing them that the room where they were arrange saw a display of gold and silver and precion jewels, which, in magnificence and beauty, su cluding many not placed on exhibition, was n less than \$10,000. One of the largest and in ... beautiful of the gifts was a silver apargne, pro-sented by Mr. Wilson's clerks Another very slegant and costly present, which consisted . three pieces of solid silver, was given by a youn tabacconist. Other tobacconists and busine mon sent handsome gifts, but we are unable t the reception were many friends from abreal and also noticeable during the evening were several debutantes, as well as belles who be made their first appearance in society since leav ed by a prominent tobacco friend, who had es invited the serenaders into the house, and cate taied them handsomely. The happy couple have planned a splendid bridal tour. They will leave this afternoon on the Richmond. Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for New York where they will remain ten days, and the sail in the Cunard line steamer Scythia to Liverpool. They will make an extended ton through England and the continent, taking Paris, Italy and the Rhine. Their friends t day decorated the bridal car which will been them from Richmond with garlands of flower Many of their friend; will meet them at the depot to take an affectionate farewell, and the kindest and sincerest prayers of hundred admirers will follow them in their voyage acr. theres. And thus has ended a grand social even which has stirred society more and attracted

AND HE DIDN'T FEEL HUNGRY, EITHER 'Come in and have a plate of soup," called a uptown fireman to a reporter.

more public attention than anything which has

taken place in Richmond for many a long year

"Thanks, I will," was the answer.

The reporter, the fireman and a policeman all sat down and partook of bean somp free! from a pot by the fireside.

"It is very good," said the reporter. "You dont't seem to think much of it by fifth plateful.

"No," said a second fireman, as he put away his third supply; "but, speaking of eating, to minds me of a fellow I once knew. He on night ate twelve dozen eggs! He did, be

Ned!" "Pshaw," mumbled the policemus, "that nothing. I knew a man who said he could never get a square meal. One day he sold has cow, and calling at an inn ordered dinner for twenty four persons. The landlord brought enough for twenty-four and told the chap to bring his friends to, but he said, 'Never min't them; I'll look after their share, and he did eating all before him. The landlord was term bly surprised and wouldn't charge a cent. Some time afterward a big fish, larger than had ever been seen round there, was caught in a net one meal, said the landlord, and his offer was

up the big eater and told him of the wager. "Is the fish very big?" asked the man. "Yes, it's right large," answered the land

at once taken up. The landlord then bunted

"Big as my horse?"

"Just about." "Oh. well," said the fellow, breathing easier that's O. K.; cook it with six bushels of pots toes, and boil well. I'll be on hand at

o'clock. The fellow came at twelve. He alarmed the landlord by saying he didn't feel exactly well, a he'd eaten breakfast rather late. About on he called out, "bring on the fish." It was brought before him, completely covered by the potatoes, and the chap never storped until "them potatoes were pretty good. Bring the some fish now," and was kinder disappointed

like when they told him he'd eaten the fish The policeman vouched for the truth of he story, and, as his reputation is good, it will much in his soup .- Louisville Courier Journal

# DIED.

In Washington, on Wednesday, October 17th 1877, at 1.20 p. m., of typhoid fever, Res ZACHARIAH WORTH HARPER, in the

In Washington city, at 12 o'clock on the night of October 9th, 1877, of diphtheria, At. BERT N.; and at 3 o'clock on the morning of the same night, of the same disease, NETTLE F., the only children of R. Neville and Emma V. Saunders, formerly of Loudoun county, a col respectively six and seven years.